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OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

PERUVIAN SECTION,

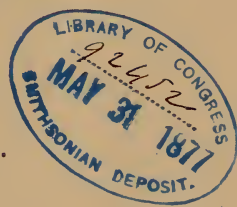
MAIN BUILDING, *Peru*

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

AT

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PHILADELPHIA.



1876.

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58 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

11

PERUVIAN COMMISSIONERS.

AT LIMA.

Special Commissioner to the Exhibitions of Santiago de Chile and
Philadelphia,

Mr. M. AROSEMENA QUESADA.

Secretary to the above Commission,

Mr. YSIDRO MARIANO PEREZ.

In the United States.

Mr. JOSÉ CARLOS TRACY,

Consul of Peru in New York, President of the Commission.

Mr. W. R. GRACE.

Mr. J. J. BARRIL,

Mr. E. VALIENTE, Secretary.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.*

Peru is situated between lat. 3° and 21° S. and long. 65° and 81° W. and is bounded on the North by the Republic of Ecuador, on the East by the Empire of Brazil, on the South-East and South by the Republic of Bolivia, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. The length of the coast line is 1200 miles. The area is estimated at about 500,000 sq. miles and contains, according to the official census of 1876, a population of 2,720,735 inhabitants. The country mainly consists of two colossal ranges of mountains, collectively called the Andes; but the term LOS ANDES belongs only to the Eastern chain, while the Western is known as CORDILLERA DE LA COSTA. The latter is the true watershed, all the streams flowing East of the summit work their way through the Eastern range to the Atlantic. Peru is accordingly divided into three longitudinal regions, *Coast*, *Sierra* and *Montaña*. The *Coast* along the Pacific slope, in the main, is a sandy waste and presents a somewhat desolate appearance, but is broken by numerous fertile valleys.

The SIERRA or highland plains, hung between the two ranges, is the region of the potato and alpaca, corn, barley and mines of precious metals. It is a long plateau, 300 miles wide, walled in by stupendous peaks, many of them reaching far above the limit of perpetual snow.

The MONTAÑA or forest region, skirting the Eastern slope of the Andes, is little known, but only requires an outlet to make it the richest part of the Republic. The climate is always humid, and warmer than the same altitude on the Pacific slope.

Peru thus comprehends every degree of latitude from the equator to the snowy regions of Chile, and every altitude from the sea to 20,000 feet. One only has to travel from North to South or from East to West to go from palm groves to perennial winter.

Peru gives birth to some of the largest rivers in the world, notably the Amazon, which under the name of Marañon springs from the

*For a very considerable part of the data here given the compiler is indebted to Mr. James Orton's valuable and highly interesting work "*The Andes and the Amazon, or Across the Continent of South America*," (1876) Harper & Bro., Publishers.

little Lake Lauricocha, situated near the silver mines of Cerro Pasco, flowing for the first 500 miles northerly in a continuous series of cataracts and rapids through a deep valley between the two Cordilleras of Peru. Upon reaching the frontier of Ecuador, turning to the right, it runs Easterly 2500 miles across the great equatorial plain of the continent. From Lauricocha to its mouth, the Amazon, following the main curves, is 2740 miles long; in a straight line 2050; from Para, Brazil, to the head of the Ucayali, 3000. From North to South the various tributaries stretch 1720 miles.

The Climate :—The year may be divided into two seasons; the wet and dry. From June to October, the coast lands in all the Southern and Central provinces are covered during the night and morning with a dense fog, the only moisture supplied by nature to this part of the country. These fogs diminish as we proceed North and in the Northern province of Piura, which is celebrated for its dry atmosphere, rains occasionally occur, and when such is the case, the arenales, or arid sands, are speedily clothed with the most exuberant vegetation. While, however, the dry season prevails on the coast and especially from January to March, heavy rains fall in the mountains, frequently accompanied with thunder, which never occurs along the coast. The extensive valleys between the Cordilleras, such as that of Cuzco, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, enjoy an admirable climate; and though between the tropics, have in consequence of their elevation, all the advantages of the best climates of the temperate zone with but few of their disadvantages. Beyond this and at the level of about 14,000 feet commences the limit of perpetual snow. Even in the coast region the temperature is not so high as might be supposed from the latitude, cooling South winds being uniformly prevalent and the sea breezes by day alternating with others blowing from the land at night. The mean temperature of the year in Lima is about 70° F.

Minerals : Peru is celebrated for her mineral products, and her name has long been associated with unlimited abundance of gold and silver. Peru was conquered and explored by the Spaniards under the belief that it was EL DORADO; but there are no famous mines of gold in the republic, save those of Carabaya; silver on the contrary is very abundant. The most famous mines in South America after those of Potosi, are the mines of Cerro de Pasco, sixty leagues northeast of Lima. They are situated on the Atlantic Slope of the Andes, over 13,000 feet above the sea, where the prevailing rock is conglomerate.

The annual amount of ore mined does not exceed 110,000 tons, each caja yielding an average of 4 1-2 marks, the amalgam containing 22 per cent of silver. The contemplated connection of the Oroya railroad with a line from Pasco will give new impetus to the mining interest.

Hualgayoc, fourteen leagues north of Cajamarca, has long been celebrated for its rich mines. The Cerro, unlike most silver mountains presents rugged, tower like points, and is perforated on every side to its very summit. The rock is siliceous. There are many good mines in the vicinity of Lampa and Puno, on the borders of Lake Titicaca; those of Manto, Salcedo, Chupica and Chancharani were famous in Spanish history. The richest ores are called *broza*, *rosicler* and *pavonado*; the first yields forty marks to fifty quintals. The ores of Huantajaya, Carmen and Sta Rosa near Iquique yield from 2,000 to 5,000 marks to the caja, they being without question among the purest in the world. Masses of pure silver have been found on the the surface of the plain, one weighing 800 lbs. Rich deposits also occur in Cailloma, north of Arequipa, and at Yauli, San Mateo and other localities on the Oroya Railroad. Extensive veins have recently been discovered at Chilete, the terminus of the Pascamayo Railroad, the ore assaying from \$60 to \$200 a ton.

The most numerous and promising silver mines of Peru are without doubt located in the department of Ancachs, just north of Lima, not because it is a richer region than the eastern cordillera but because it is the only district which has been scientifically explored. This has been done by the accomplished naturalist Prof. Raimondi under the patronage of Mr. Henry Meiggs. From his report it appears, (1) that silver is not very common in its native state, (2) that the minerals richest in silver are pyrargyrite (*rosicler* or ruby silver) and stephanite (brittle silver glance), (3.) that the greater part of the silver is extracted from tetrahedrite, galena, and many mineral oxides.

Exclusive of gold and silver, Peru produces iron, copper, tin, coal, saltpetre &c.

Vegetable products are numerous and very dissimilar. Sugar, rice, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes and cocoa are raised in the warmer lands, the vine, wheat and corn are planted in the colder regions, and potatoes are abundant in the highest cultivated grounds.

Sugar, one of the most important productions of Peru, grows luxuriantly all along the coast, wherever the land is watered by streams or irri-

gation. Eten the richest agricultural region in northern Peru, Malabrigo, Huanchaco, Chancay and Pisco furnish large quantities for exportation.

Tobacco is grown principally in Eten and Pascamayo, Urubamba and Utcubamba.

Cocoa. The best comes from the department of Cuzco and is of the finest quality.

Wines, the principal wine growing district of Peru is the Department of Moquegua and a large amount of rum and wines are exported from Pisco. The "ITALIA" is the leading brandy.

Corn is universally cultivated in the mountain valleys and forms the staple food of the Indians. A very fine article, much superior to that grown on the highlands, is grown to some extent on the coast.

Coca is almost confined to the Urubamba province and very little if any is exported from the coast, as it is consumed in Cuzco, Puno and Arequipa. This leaf is not only a powerful stimulant but also alimantal and tonical. With it alone the Indians will endure a surprising amount of fatigue and will go days without food or sleep. The leaves resemble tea leaves, only they are entire, and the plant is a slender shrub, occuring both wild and cultivated. About thirty million pounds are annually consumed in South America.

Guano.—The virtues of this valuable fertilizer were known to the Incas, and mention is made of the article in the "*Commentaries of the Incas*," written by Garcilaso de la Vega, who died in 1568. But although always employed by the Peruvian agriculturist as a fertilizer, it was not until about 1840 that the Commercial value of guano became known. Since then it has been one of the principal sources of Peruvian wealth. Until within a very few years all guano exported from Peru came from the Chincha Islands, which once contained from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons, but this source of supply having been exhausted, the government commenced to export guano from the Guañape, Lobos and other islands, and at present it is being shipped from what are known as the "Southern Deposits" on the main land at the rate of about 40,000 tons per month. The guano found in these deposits contain the same fertilizing ingredients that characterized the Chincha and Guañape guanos though in different relative proportions. As a general rule they contain less Ammonia, but at same time they are considerably richer in phosphoric acid and potassa. And as it is a noteworthy fact, which experience has established, that even among samples of guanos taken from the same locality, the less ammonia they contain the

larger is the proportion of phosphoric acid and Potassa found in them, it may be asserted that within certain limits all Peruvian Guanos are of the same agricultural value.

Saliter, or Nitrate of Soda.—Is principally found in the province of Tarapaca, especially on the Pampa del Tamarugal, where it occupies fifty square leagues and is reckoned at 63,000,000 tons, and seems to be constantly forming. The average yield is over 4,000,000 quintals. The demand is daily increasing, but the supply exceeds the demand. It is mainly exported from Iquique.

The wild animals include the puma or American lion; the uturunco (*felis onas*, L.) a kind of tiger cat; the acumari (*ursus Americ. L.*) a black bear inhabiting the mountains, the *anas* or skunk, great numbers of deer, wild boars, armadillos &c., and several variety of animals, as the llama, alpaca, guanaco and vicuña, used especially the llama as beasts of burden. Four varieties of condor are included among the native birds and alligators are met with in the rivers.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a republic. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Deputies. The Senate is composed of four members and four substitutes from each department of eight or more provinces; three members and three substitutes for each department of less than eight and more than four provinces; two members and two substitutes for each department of more than one and less than five provinces; and one member and one substitute for each department of one province. To be a Senator it is necessary to be a Peruvian by birth, an active citizen, to be at least thirty-five years of age and to have an income of at least one thousand dollars per annum, or be a professor of some science. The House of Deputies consists of a member and substitute for every thirty thousand inhabitants, or for every fraction thereof exceeding fifteen thousand, and for every province although its population may not reach that number. To be a Deputy it is necessary to be a Peruvian by birth, an active citizen, to be twenty-one years of age, to be a native of the department to which the province belongs, or to have resided there three years; and to have an annual income of five hundred dollars or be a professor of some science.

The President and two Vice-Presidents (known as first and second) are chosen for four years by electors appointed for that purpose, and the President cannot be re-elected, nor elected Vice-President, until after the lapse of four years from the expiration of his term.

The Council of Ministers or Cabinet consists of the Minister of Government and Public Works, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Justice, Instruction and Beneficence, Minister of War and Marine, and Minister of the Treasury and Commerce.

The judicial power is vested in tribunals and courts appointed according to law. In Lima the capital of the Republic there is a Supreme Court of Justice, in the departments Superior Courts as Congress may deem proper, and in the provinces Courts of First Instance. The members of the Supreme Court are appointed by Congress on nomination of the President. The members of the Superior Courts are appointed by the President on nomination of the Supreme Court, and the judges of the courts of First Instance on nomination of the Superior Court.

There is no State religion but in Article 4th of the Amended Constitution of 1860, "the Nation professes the Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion, the State protects it and does not permit the public exercise of any other." But if it does not permit the public exercise of any other it does not oppose the private exercise of other religions.

Peru is divided into 18 Departments, viz: Amazonas, Ancachs, Arequipa, Ayacucho. Cajamarca, Callao, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Junin, Libertad, Lima, Loreto, Moquegua, Piura, Puno, Tarapaca and Yca.

The ports of entry are—Iquique, Arica, Mollendo, Callao, Pimentel, Pacasmayo, Eten, Pisco, Islay, Paita, and Salaverry. Besides these of less importance not opened to foreign vessels are the ports of Pisagua, Ilo, Quilco, Atico, Chala, Huacho, Casma, and Tumbes. In the last named port whalers are allowed to enter.

Lima the capital of the Republic on the river Rimac, is six miles distant from Callao, its port on the Pacific, with which it is connected by two railways.

From a report just presented by the Treasury to Congress, we take the following particulars of the receipts and expenditures of Peru during 1873 and 1874:—

RECEIPTS.

	1873.	1874.
Customs Dues.....	8,253,065 92	6,661,830 64
Taxes.....	593,434 67	314,505 65
Nitrate.....	120,000 00	697,542 62
Railroad Leases.....	54,902 56	213,683 97
Public Establishments.....	36,587 00	624,021 71
Rentals of Public Properties.....	27,984 15	24,054 31
Discount of Pensions.....	119,290 75	127,870 61
Various Receipts.	561,227 60	506,338 46

	1873.	1874.
Proceeds of Guano.....	3,049,294 83	35,748,199 94
Fund on Hand Dec. 31, 1872.....	1,235,061 92	
Treasury Bonds to cover deficit.....	28,001 77	4,182,637 13
Balance of Accounts foreign to the Budget ..	18,202,413 04	
Soles.....	37,281,257 22	49,120,785 04

EXPENDITURES.

Ministry of Interior.....	4,369,404 43	5,431,974 73
“ “ Foreign Affairs.....	230,358 30	345,984 67
“ “ Justice.....	2,103,321 17	1,077,045 36
“ “ Treasury.....	11,199,582 62	28,438,256 47
“ “ War & Marine	5,552,130 90	6,702,768 87
Balance of Accounts foreign to Budget.....		19,683,633 93
	23,454,306 43	61,729,664 54

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	86,402,042 26
Expenditures.....	85,184,470 97
Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1874.....	S.1,217,571 29

The Balance Sheet for 1875 is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

The Balance Sheet of the Budget according to the foregoing figures, shows as follows:—

Receipts from Rents and Taxes.....	61,288,542 00
Expenditures as voted in the Budget.....	80,543,415 90

Leaving a Deficit amounting to..... 19,234,872 10

This Deficit is, however reduced by the following amounts:—

Excess of Rents and Taxes collected.....	1,465,061 40
Amount still due for Rents and Taxes.....	455,150 87
Amount voted but unexpended, 15,042,578 soles 86 cents, deducting from it 2,568,977 soles 41 cents which has to be paid.....	12,472,601 45
	14,394,113 72

Reducing the total of Deficit to..... S. 4,860,760 18

RECEIPTS.

Customs Dues.....	7,066,208 74
Taxes.....	263,962 23
Railroad Leases.....	45,754 95
Public Establishments.....	171,590 12
Lease of National Properties	20,651 66
Public Establishments.....	119,137 23
Various Receipts.....	492,043 11
Nitrate.....	1,271,853 78
Guano.....	4,117,909 88
Balance from December 31, 1874.....	1,217,571 29
Treasury Bonds to cover deficit.....	2,985,456 51
Loan from Banks.....	8,010,242 20
Balance of Accounts foreign to the Budget.....	5,787,307 19
Soles	31,516,588 84

EXPENDITURES.

Ministry of Interior.....	4,608,837 23	
“ “ Foreign Affairs.....	252,229 85	
“ “ Justice.....	709,133 93	
“ “ Treasury.....	17,208,070 85	
“ “ War & Marine.....	5,905,190 70	
		<u>28,345,438 82</u>
Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1875.....		S. 2,671,110 02

The same report publishes the following with reference to the issue of bonds of the 1872 loan, which was effected under the law of January 25, 1873, by which all former credits were consolidated:—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOMINAL TOTAL.

Sold by Dreyfus Bros.....	£20,950,520
“ “ Bank of Peru.....	549,100
“ “ London Bank of Mexico and South America.....	470,000
“ “ Arequipa Bank.....	160,000
“ “ Bryce, Grace & Co.....	200,000
“ “ National Bank of Peru.....	300,000
	<u>£22,629,920</u>
Amortization of Bonds deposited in the London Bank....	1,694,320
	<u>£24,324,340</u>
On hand April 30th, 1876 to redeem the 1870 bonds.....	12,475,760
	<u>£36,800,000</u>

The different rates at which the bonds were sold, and their total product is thus shown:—

	Soles.	Cts.
£4,000,000 taken by Dreyfus Bros. at 75 per cent and at 45½d per sol..	15,780,822	00
£230,000 taken by the public at 77½ per cent.....	937,643	83
£2,000,000 taken by Dreyfus Bros. at 75 per cent.....	7,890,410	96
£1,000,000 sold by the Syndicate at 66 per cent.....	3,471,780	82
£9,500,000 sold by the Syndicate at 60 per cent....	29,983,561	64
£4,220,520 sold at an average of 60'855 per cent including exchange...	12,842,133	88
£549,400 sold by the Bank of Peru at 63'652 per cent.....	1,748,544	80
£160,000 sold by the Arequipa Bank at 67'362 per cent.....	558,900	56
£470,000 sold by the London Bank at 64,734....	1,521,266	53
Making a total of £22,129,920 or soles.....	<u>74,715,065</u>	<u>02</u>

Deducting from this amount the 5,799,248 soles 57 cents expended in effecting loans we find that after calculating exchange, etc., the mean price obtained amounted to 62,283 per cent.

The following table shows how this money was expended:—

	Soles.	Cts.
Repaid to Dreyfus for advances made for Guano.....	7,890,411	00
Purchase of the Bonds of 1865.....	32,536,519	75
Payment of the Bonds of the Peru-Chili debt.....	71,436	14
Railroads and irrigation.....	28,045,965	03
Expenses of Loan.....	5,799,248	57
Interest paid Banks for advances for Railroads.....	119,784	97
Paid Legation in France.....	107,865	16
Paid by Bank of Peru into the Treasury.....	126,766	98
	<hr/>	
	Soles.....	74,696,997 60
In hands of Dreyfus, Bros. £3,350.....		18,067 42
	<hr/>	
	Soles	74,715,065 02

On the 30th of April of the present year the Bank of England still held in deposit £12,475,760 in bonds of the 1872 loan, which were intended to cancel the bonds of the 1870 loan. Our foreign debt now stands as follows:—

Bonds, 1870 loan.....	£11,141,580
“ 1872 “	21,546,740
“ Pisco and Ica Rail road.....	264,680
Certificates issued to cover indebtedness to United States guano consignees ..	748,800
New Granada and Equador bonds.....	7,700
	<hr/>
	£33,709,500

The estimated receipts for the financial years 1877—1878, calculating upon sums which will undoubtedly be received, amounts to 40,857,210 soles 32 cents, without considering the expenditures from the proceeds of guano in Europe, Mauritius and the colonies, which appear in a separate table in the receipts, and which cannot be considered in the Budget in consequence of their being entirely subject to advances made on guano.

The receipts from guano sold in the United States are, however, included in these figures because they are considered as an expenditure on account of the special debt to which they are liable.

RAILROADS OF PERU AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Lima and Callao Railroad, eight miles, finished, is the oldest in Peru, having been opened in 1851.

The Lima and Chorrillos R. R., nine miles, finished.

Eten and Lambayeque, 28 miles long, finished, to start from an iron pier 4,000 feet long.

Arica and Tacna, 40 miles, finished.

Iquique and Pisagua Road, 160 miles, partly finished designed principally for the exportation of saliter. There are also lines constructing at Cerro de Pasco, Pimentel, Trujillo, Patillos, from Pisco to Lima and from Magdalena to Lima.

The Pacasmayo Road—Pacasmayo and La Viña, length including branches 93 miles, finished.

Starting with an iron mole, half a mile long, it passes up the valley of the Rio Jequetepeque, through the village of San Pedro, the capital of a rich agricultural region, having vast plantations of sugar cane, rice, coffee and corn; thence over a desert, (which can however be easily reclaimed by irrigation,) it ends at an altitude of 4,000 feet, near the silver mines of Chilete. A branch leads to the village of Guadalupe.

The Chimbote Railroad—Termini, Chimbote and Huaraz, length 172 miles, not yet completed. It passes up the valley of the Santa and then southerly along the highlands, and is designed to open up the rich mines of that region and to benefit 200,000 inhabitants. It will begin with a magnificent iron pier 1640 feet long and there will be thirty tunnels on the route.

The Oroya Railroad—Termini Callao and Oroya, length 136 miles, finished to Anchi (82 miles), tunnel through and grading done on the Oroya side. This is certainly the greatest feat of railroad engineering in either hemisphere. It was begun in 1870, and will be finished in this year 1876. Starting from the sea, it ascends the narrow valley of the Rimac, rising the first 46 miles nearly 5,000 feet, then it threads the increasingly intricate gorges of the sierra, (a winding giddy pathway along the edge of precipices and over bridges that seem suspended in the air), tunnels the Andes at an altitude of 15,645 feet, the most elevated spot in the world where a piston rod is moved by steam, and ends at Oroya, 12,178 feet above the Pacific. The wonder is doubled by remembering that this great elevation is reached in 78 miles. Between the coast and the summit there is not an inch of down grade. The difficulties encountered in its construction are without parallel. The valley narrows to a ravine, and then to a gorge till the closing mountains fairly overhang the Rimac. So that in forcing the railway up the Cordilleras, the engineers have literally threaded the mountains by a series of 63 tunnels whose aggregate length is 21,000 feet. The great tunnel of Galena by which the locomotive is taken over the Andes is 3,800 feet long. The bridges and crossings number about 30, all are of iron or stone.

Of these the Verrugas Bridge is the most remarkable structure of its kind in the world. It spans a chasm 580 feet wide, and rests on three piers. The base of the middle pier is 50 feet square, and its height 252 feet. The deflection is only five-eighths of an inch.

The Arequipa R. R.—Termini Mollendo and Arequipa, length 107 miles, finished in 1870.

The Puno Railroad—Termini Arequipa and Puno—on the west shore of Lake Titicaca, length 218 miles, finished in 1874.

The Cuzco Railroad.—This first longitudinal road along the Peruvian Andes is to connect the city of Cuzco with the Arequipa Railroad at Juliaca, near Puno, length 210, not yet completed.

The Moquegua Railroad—Termini Ylo and Moquegua, length 63 miles, finished. It passes through one of the richest wine producing districts of Peru.

During the last four years the Arequipa and Puno, Ylo, and Moquegua, Pacasmayo and La Viña, and Salavery and Ascope Railroads have been terminated and opened to traffic. All scientific work on the Oroya road has been terminated, including the great tunnel at the summit of the Cordillera, and the road is nearly finished. That is 797 Kilometres of railroads and 3,000 metres of tunnelling have been constructed. Between the government and private railroads there are at present (August '76,) 2,000 Kilometres of Railroads in the Republic, of these 1,388 Kilometres are owned by the Government.

The gauge of all the roads is four feet eight and a half inches, save that of Chimbote, which is three feet.

CLASS I.

Natural Products, Mineral, Vegetable and Animal.

NO.	EXHIBIT	EXHIBITOR	DEP'T. OF
1	Coffee.....	J. Bernardo Goyburu.....	La Libertad.
2	Rice.....	"	"
3	Tamarind (medicinal).....	Government of Peru.....	Piura
4	Shell Lime.....	"	"
5	Fine and Common Salt.....	"	"
6	Vicuña Cotton.....	"	"
7	Matico (medicinal).....	"	"
8	Orchilla (dye).....	"	"
9	Vanilla.....	"	"
10	Fine Woods for Furniture and Buildings.....	"	"
11	Honey.....	"	"
12	Sheep Wool.....	"	"
13	Native Cotton.....	"	"
14	Egyptian Cotton.....	"	"
15	Bark.....	"	"
16	4 Samples of Rice.....	Alfredo Solf & Ca.	Lambayeque.
17	Cotton.....	Juan de D. de la Quintaua.....	Yca
18	2 Bales Cotton.....	D. & C. Elias.....	"
19	Mine Sulphur.....	Genaro S. Helguero.....	Piura
20	Tar.....	"	"
21	Petroleum.....	Estevan G. Smith.....	"
22	Samples of Guano.....	Government of Peru.....	Lobos, Pabel- lon de Pica and Guanillos Islands.
23	Lichen.....	M. E. La Torre.....	Junin
24	1 Bale of Wool.....	"	"
25	Coffee unhulled.....	Government of Peru.....	Ayacucho.
26	Coffee hulled.....	"	"
27	White Corn.....	"	"
28	Purple Corn.....	"	"
29	Cocoa.....	"	"
30	Coca.....	"	"
31	Sheep Wool.....	"	"
32	Vanilla.....	"	"
33	Pacocha Wools.....	"	"
34	Vegetable Silk.....	"	"
35	Peanuts in the shell.....	"	"
36	Saltpetre.....	"	"
37	Fine Woods from Huanta and La Mar for Furniture and Buildings.....	"	"
38	Cotton from Huanta.....	J. M. Cardenas Narvaez.....	Ayacucho.
39	White Beans.....	Sociedad de fomento de la.....	Lima.
40	Yellow Corn.....	Industria Peruana.....	"
41	Anis Seed.....	"	"
42	Black Beans.....	"	"
43	Spanish Beans (Garbanzos).....	"	"
44	White Beans.....	"	"
45	Beans.....	"	"
46	Yellow Peppers.....	"	"
47	Beans.....	"	"
48	White Corn.....	"	"
49	Common Corn.....	"	"
50	Benesced.....	"	"
51	Annota.....	"	"
52	Barley.....	"	"
53	Red Pepper.....	"	"
54	Purple Corn.....	"	"
55	Lentils.....	"	"

NO.	EXHIBIT	EXHIBITOR	DEPT. OF
56	Mustard.....	Deptmt of La Libertad.....	Province of Otuzco.
57	Common Corn.....	" ".....	"
58	Wheat.....	" ".....	"
59	White Bean.....	" ".....	"
60	Apricots.....	" ".....	"
61	Red Quinine.....	" ".....	"
62	Linseed.....	" ".....	"
63	Beans.....	" ".....	"
64	Red Beans.....	" ".....	"
65	Wool.....	" ".....	"
66	Peanut with shells.....	Government of Peru.....	Loreto.
67	Beans.....	" ".....	"
68	Dry Coffee on the Tree.....	" ".....	"
69	Vegetable Silk.....	" ".....	Amazonas.
70	Coffee.....	" ".....	"
71	Saltpetre.....	" ".....	"
72	Coffee.....	Special Commission to Exposition.	Lima.

CLASS II.

Materials, Manufactured articles used for food, or in arts
the result of extracts or combinations.

73	8 Samples of Sugar.....	Alfredo Solf & Co.....	Lambayeque.
74	2 " Alcohol.....	" ".....	"
75	9 Kinds of Segars.....	Anto Pouchan & Co.....	Lima.
76	Soap.....	Vicente Garces.....	Piura
77	Castor Oil.....	Manuel J. Serra.....	"
78	Cotton Seed Oil Soap.....	E. Prugue.....	Lima.
79	" Italia " Wine.....	Jose Maria Barrios.....	"
80	" Dorado " Wine.....	" ".....	"
81	" Mosto Verde " Wine.....	" ".....	"
82	Italia (Brandy).....	" ".....	"
83	Refined Sugar.....	Mariano Laos.....	"
84	Wines, "Seco".....	J. de D. de la Quintana.....	Yca.
85	" " Moscatel ".....	" ".....	"
86	" " Jerez ".....	" ".....	"
87	Brandy "Italia".....	" ".....	"
88	" " Moscatel ".....	" ".....	"
89	" " Italia ".....	" ".....	"
90	1 Jar " Italia " Grapes.....	" ".....	"
91	Samples of Wine.....	Jose Boza.....	Pizco.
92	" Brandy.....	" ".....	"
93	" Wines.....	Domingo Barrios.....	Moquegua.
94	" Dorado " Wine.....	Samuel Barrios.....	"
95	" Dulce ".....	" ".....	"
96	Brandy.....	" ".....	"
97	" Italia.....	Jose P. Barrios.....	"
98	Sherry.....	Gregorio Cabello.....	Lima.
99	Dorado.....	" ".....	"
100	Oporto.....	" ".....	"
101	Common Claret.....	" ".....	"
102	Sweet Wine.....	" ".....	"
103	Dry Italia.....	" ".....	"
104	Old Brandy.....	" ".....	"
105	Olive Oil.....	Louis Paz Soldan.....	"
106	Amazon Bitters.....	Sociedad de fomento de la Industria Peruana.....	Lima.
107	Dried Potatoe.....	" ".....	"
108	Bitter Potatoe.....	" ".....	"
109	Generous Wine.....	J. M. Pando y Algorta.....	"
110	2 Rolls Jeveros Tobacco.....	Government of Peru.....	Amazon.
111	2 " Tarapoto.....	" ".....	"

NO.	EXHIBIT	EXHIBITOR	DEPT OF
112	Olive Oil	" "	Prov. of Yio.
113	Rum 40°	Salas y Terry	Lima.
114	Mosto Verde Brandy	Fernando Palacios	"
115	Italia "	" "	"
116	" Catalan" Wine	Mariano La Torre	"
117	" Pedro Jimenez" Wine	" "	"
118	" Anejo dulce" "	" "	"
119	" Elvira Rosa" "	" "	"
120	Italia Brandy	Davila Hijos	"
121	Olives	Vicente Vico	Moquegua.
122	Raisins	Government of Peru	Prov. of Pisco.
123	Tumbes Segars	" "	Dpt. of Piura.
000	Samples of Powder	Artillery Park	Lima.
124	Yuca Starch	" "	Dpt. of Piura.
125	Sugar	Domingo Laos	Lima.
126	4 Samples of Wines and Brandies	M. Adrian Ward	Tacna.
127	Sugar	Enrique Swaine	Lima.
128	Rum	" "	"
129	Brandy	" "	"
129	Stearine Candles	E. Prugue	"

CLASS III.

Textures, Dresses and Ornaments for the Person.

130	2 Shirts	Fortunato Brambillo	Lima.
131	2 " Bosoms	" "	"
132	26 Collars	" "	"
133	4 pair Cuffs	" "	"
134	2 Ponchos	Government of Peru	Piura.
135	3 Saddle Bags	" "	"
136	2 Linen Towels	" "	"
137	4 Straw Hats woven	by Pedro Navarro	Catacaos.
138	1 Vicuna Wool Poncho	Carolina Segovia	Aymares.
139	1 " " Poncho	Government of Peru	Ayacucho.
140	1 Overcoat } Made	by Ramon Antay	Dept. of Aya-
140	1 Vest } of Vicuna Wool	" "	cucho.
141	2 pair Garters	Government of Peru	"
142	5 Skins	" "	"
143	2 Vicuna Wool Hats	" "	"
144	7 pair Shoes	Penitentiary of Lima	Lima.
145	1 Cane Ivory Handle	" "	"
146	1 Alb. Embroidered	Josefa Manzanares	"
147	1 Amice "	" "	"
148	1 Picture of the Incas Embroi'd.	" "	"
149	1 Amice Embroidered	Hospicio de Sta. Rosa	"
150	1 pair Vicuna Gloves	Manuel E. La Torre	Junin.

ANTIQUITIES.

Collection of Mr. Antonio M. Herrera, Lima.

12	Earthen Vases or jars (Huacos) large and small.
8	" " North Peru.
6	" " Chancay,
2	" " Huacho.
1	Plate from Guadalajara Mexico.
4	Stone Stars or spear heads or clubs, Chancay
1	Stone implements, Ancon.
1	Stone Necklace.
1	Mummy child in glass vase.
11	Work baskets full of implements and work.

- 1 Dish from chancay, (Calabasa).
- 1 Bow and 37 Arrows. (present Indians of the interior) the tribes near the Amazon and Ucayali "Cannibals".
- 1 Spade, chouta wood, Chancay (rare).
- 13 Pieces of wooden cloth, fine and rare specimens.
- 2 Copper tweezers and pins.
- 1 Bag.
- 4 Implements.
- 2 Baridas de pepas de chancay.
- 1 Fancy Bag.
- 1 Loom complete with various pieces.
- 2 Packets of needles.
- 1 Stone chair, very rare (Ecuador).
- 1 Ring most exquisiely carved of coca and mounted in gold ; the top opens three times and encloses the figure of the sacred heart of Christ. A rare relic from a Bolivian convent.
- 1 Sculpture in stone of St. Francis.
- 15 Large Vases or jars, Chancay.
- 5 " " Huacho.
- 3 Feather mantles, &c.
- 1 Basket large.
- 1 " small.
- 2 Setts of pins, Bracelets, Collars, &c., of (pepas) seeds.
- 1 Stone hatchet.
- 1 Net with ears of corn and combs.
- 1 Small basket.

Paintings.

- 1 Panorama of the city of Quito, Ecuador.
- 1 View of the Plaza of Buito, Ecuador.
- 1 Dog shipwrecked.
- 3 Heads of Christ.
- 1 " Saint Francisco.
- 1 " Men.
- 1 Painting of the three graces.
- 1 Beggar.
- 1 Bridge of Tambeli, Ecuador.
- 1 Bridge of Penipe.
- 1 Painting of Volcanoes and Mountains in Ecuador.
- 3 Needle-work, Dog, Landscapes, &c.

Collection of Mr. Wm. B. Colville of Lima.

- 394 Earthen jars or vases, called Huacos.
- 3 Mummies wrapped as found, cloths &c.
- 10 Skulls of mummies, hair &c., complete.
- 1 Work basket with implements, thread &c., as found.
- 32 Earthen jars or vases, (Huacos) very rare, from Palo Seco near Santa and Chimbote well preserved.
- 38 Earthen jars or vases &c., assorted.
- 1 Mummy, extra fine condition.
- 12 " Heads and skulls.
- 3 Work baskets full of curiosities as found.
- 1 Mummy.
- 3 Skulls, curious specimens.
- 3 Work baskets, full of curiosities.
- 1 Mummy.
- 4 Work baskets.
- 2 Mummies, Mother and Child, as found, Child in Mother's arms.
- 41 Earthen jars, vases, &c.
- 34 " " "
- 8 War clubs of chouta wood.
- 4 Banners painted.
- 27 Bars used for weaving, chouta-wood.
- 12 Lances and war clubs, &c. chouta-wood.
- 5 Masks or images of the deceased.
- 2 Mummies.

- 1 Feather Mantle of a Casique.
 1 " Crown and Cape of Inca, very rare, belongs to mummy.
 A splendid assortment of cloths, corner pieces of shawls, Handkerchiefs, Bed-covers, dresses. Mantas woven in colors, figures of animals, birds and other designs; colors preserved and bright as when buried from 1 to 4 thousand years ago.
 15 Idols pre-historic to Incas, very rare.
 1 Staff or Mace of a chief or Casique very rare.
 1 Vase or Jar.
 6 Vases or Jars.
 2 Idols.
 1 Spade for tilling the soil, very rare.
 10 Pairs of shells, rare, always found with mummies.
 6 Work baskets full of curiosities.
 6 Copper Dishes (solid, very rare).
 4 " and silver collars for head and neck, rare.
 1 " Nail or Graver, very rare.
 1 Seal or ear ornament (see large jars.
 1 Basket containing various copper curiosities.
 4 Coral or shell &c., necklaces (or beads), rare.
 1 Spade, shovel or hoe, rare, chouta wood.
 1 Pair of Sandals.
 1 Large shell, (supposed very rare, pre-historic).
 7 Tweezers of copper for pulling out beard.
 12 Copper and Silver finger rings.
 12 Needles for sewing and embroidery.
 1 Quipa, very rare, a letter or history, perhaps a biography of the mummy around whose neck it was found, near Santa and Chimbote Palo Seco.

CLASS IV.

Furniture and manufactures of general use for Buildings

NO.	EXHIBIT	EXHIBITOR	DEPT. OF
151	1 Chess Table.....	Penitentiary of Lima.....	Lima.
152	1 Work Box.....	" ".....	"
153	1 Rocambor Table.....	" ".....	"
154	1 Checker Board.. ..	" ".....	"

CLASS V.

Tools, Implements, Machinery, &c.

155	1 Portable Stove, new invention.	J. Viala.....	Lima.
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CLASS IX.

Plastic, and Graphic Arts.

156	1 Map of Peru.....	Antonio Raimondi.....	Lima.
157	1 Silent Map of Peru.....	Board of Public Instruction.....	"
158	1 Oil Painting, La Chilena.....	Ramon Muñiz.....	"
159	1 " "La Rabona.....	" ".....	"
160	2 Cases of Typographic Works.	M. Trinidad Perez.....	"
164	4 Collection of Correo del, Peru..	" ".....	"
161	8 Stone Lockets.....	Government of Peru.....	Ayacucho.
162	1 Engraved Cocoonut with Silver Lining... ..	" ".....	"
168	1 Silver Filagree Box.....	" ".....	"
164	1 Bridle.....	" ".....	"
165	Typographic plan of Moquegua.	Davila Hijos.....	Moquegua.
166	1 Basket of Flowers.....	Hospicio de Sta. Teresa.....	Lima.

NO.	EXHIBIT	EXHIBITOR
167	1 Coat of Arms of Peru.....	Painted in Oil and Carved on Wood by Paulino Barrenechea. Made expressly as an ornament for the Peruvian Section at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.
168	1 Bust of President Grant.....	Made of fine wire and by hand, by Mrs. Juana Minial de la Vega, adorned with the American Flag and an Eagle, all of the same material. Respectfully dedicated to His Excellency the President of the United States.
169	1 Basket of Fruit made of Wax.	Mrs. Juana Minial de la Vega.
170	1 Collection of Vicuna Wool Gloves	Manuel Pino
171	2 Photographs of a Spiral Stair- case and of an iron railing..	The Scholars of the Municipal School of Lima.
172	Carriage Rug of Vicuna Wool..	D. A. Garcia of Lima, Peru.
173	Fine Panama Hats.....	Juan Daste of Monte-Christi, Ecuador.

CLASS X.

WORKS	AUTHORS
9 Books of Primary Instruction	Manuel Marcos Salazar.
20 Compendiums composing the "Library of Sup'r Primary Instruction"	Agt. de la Rosa Toro.
7 Copies of his compendium of primary and secondary instruction.....	Enrique Benitez.
"The Department of Ancachs".....	Antonio Raimondi.
"Peru".....	" "
His work "Something for a Law on Education."	Manuel Santos Pasapera,
4 Volumes of his works on public instruction in Germany, the United States and other Countries	Manuel Arizola
2 Volumes of the "compilation of fiscal views of the Doctors, Jose Gregorio Paz Soldan and Manuel Toribio Ureta, from 1840 to 1871..	Alfredo Gaston.
1 Vol. on the "Divinity of Jesus"	Rev. J. B. Valeri.
"Las Guitarradas".....	Pedro Antonio Varela.
"A la Luna de Paita"	" "
3 Vol. Enumeration of the genus and species of Plants for the Botanical Garden of the Medical Faculty of Lima.....	J. H. B. Martinet.
Thesis on Natural Sciences.....	" "
Study of the Climate and Vegetation of Peru...	" "
54 Volumes, of the works on Public Instruction by.	Rev. Navarez, Vazques, Noel Sebastian Lorente, Mongante Huerta.
Data and information on the rise in price of articles of food.....	The Common Council of Lima.
Poems.....	Juan Vicente Camacho.
Course of Supr. Algebra.....	Joaquin Capello.
11 Volumes of the works of.....	Dr. Frco. de P. Gonzales Vigil.
1 Treatise on Stenography.....	Frco. Javier Fernandez.
6 Volumes of the works of.....	Juan Capello.
1 Vol. on Practical Arithmetic.....	"Sociedad Amantes del Saber."
Dictionary of Peruvian Legislation.....	Frco. Garcia Calderon.
13 Vols. of the works of.....	Fray Pedro Gual.
4 " "	Jose Silva Santistevan.
Letters to Vigil.....	Manuel P. Tovar.
14 Vols. of the works of.....	Manuel Odriozola.
3 Vols. of Primary Instruction.....	Leopoldo J. Arosemena.
2 Pieces of Music by.....	Ascencio Pauta.
Judicial condition of foreigners in Peru..	Felipe Cipriano C. Zegarra.

WORKS	AUTHOR.
Poems.....	Adolfo Garcia.
Peru and Spain.....	Arnaldo Marquez.
Series Primary Instruction.....	" "
Atlas of Peru.....	Jouanny.
Elemental Philosophy of Music.....	Jose Bernardo Alcedo.
Institute for the teaching of Agriculture in Peru.	Luis Sada.
Relacion del Virey Blasco Nunez Vela.....	J. V. Larraburre.
Tratado de Contabilidad.....	"
La Matematica Peruana.....	Juan de Dios Salazar.
Political Economy.....	Felipe Masias.
Ciencia Constitucional.....	"
Derecho Civil.....	Pacheco.
Anales Universitarios.....	Paz Soldan and Ribeyro.
Record of the Institution from 1870 and 1875 inclusive ..	Sociedad de Beneficencia.
3 Vols. of the works of.....	Juan Cossio.
6 Dramas by.....	Ysidro Mariano Perez.
Historical and Biographical Dictionary of Peru. (1st Vol.).....	Manuel de Mandeburu.
2 Dramas by.....	Manuel Trinidad Perez.
Report of the Minister of the Interior, 1874....	Government of Peru.
" Minister of Justice, 1874.....	" "
" Foreign Affairs, 1874.....	" "
Diplomatic Rules of Peru.....	" "
Treaty between Peru and Belgium ..	" "
Treaty with Italy, Germany, the Argentine Republic, Russia and Ecuador.....	" "
Treaty with France.....	" "
Consular Reports.....	" "
Report of the Minister of the Treasury, 1874....	" "
Annals of the Corps of Engineers. .	" "
Report of the Postmaster General.....	" "
Quichua Grammar.....	Jose Dionisio Anchorena.
Treatise on Agriculture.....	Manuel Alfaro y Larriva.
Route of the Peruvian Coast.....	Aurelio Garcia y Garcia.
Naval Tactics	" "
Poetical works of....	Nicholas Corpancho.
A Poem.....	Numa Pompilio Llona.
A Drama "Republic and Monarchy".....	Carmen Post de Viscarra,
4 Works on Primary and Superior Education...	A. Eliseo Larranaga.

COLLECTION OF MINERALS OF PERU.

Case No. 1.	1 Gold in coppery Quartz from Carabaya. Department of Cuzco.
2	" " " Quinoa.
3	" Quartz from Sam near Huacho.
4	Metallic silver in coppery Quartz from the Pasco Mountain.
5	Assortment of 4, the fineness of these minerals is 0.0003 to 0.001. The operation lasts 45 days and 18 tons are worked at a time. For one of silver, two of mercury: Nevertheless the Pasco Mountain yields on the average about 40 to 50,000 Kilograms of fine silver per year.
6	
7	
8	Crystalized Sulphuret of silver from the Pasco Mountain.
9	Amorphous Sulphuret of Silver in lime Quartz of the Pasco Mountains.
10	Crystalized metallic Silver of the cave of Hualgayoc,
11	Sulphuret of silver with rosi-clair or double sulphuret of silver and antimony from Chanca, Department of Junin.
12	Chlorate of silver in coppery Quartz from Huantacaya, Province of Tarapaca,
13	Sulphuret of silver from Huanuco.
14	Quartz with carbonate of Lime, (silex 6th fine) 66 to the ton.
15	Pyrites, amorphous of the Pasco Mountain 13 k. fine to the ton,

- Case No. 1.
- 16 Peroxide of hydrotated iron from Tarapaca. Silver 20 marks to the box, salt 7%.
 - 17 Carbonate of copper with peroxide of iron from Tarapaca, 208 marks fine to the box.
 - 18 Carbonate of Lime and of copper from Tarapaca, 28 marks to the box 21% of salt.
 - 19 Carbonate of Lime and copper from Tarapaca 28 marks to the box 6% of salt.
 - 20 Carbonate of copper from Tarapaca 352 marks to the box.
 - 21 Hidrate of Iron, Tarapaca 160 marks to the box.
 - 22 Carbonate of Lime with silicate, carbonate of copper and chlorated silver of Huantacaya Tarapaca 2,500 marks to the box.
 - 23 Silicate of Iron and Lime of Tarapaca, 456 marks to the box.
 - 24 Silicate of Iron and Lime of Tarapaca, 48 marks to the box.

- Case No. 2.
- 25 Canza Minerals, Crystalized metallic copper.
 - 26 " Protoxyde of copper with metallic copper.
 - 27 " Protoxyde of copper, crystalized.
 - 28 " Deutoxide of copper.
 - 29 " Deutoxide of copper, variety.
 - 30 " Variety of deutoxide.
 - 31 " Crystalization of green and blue carbonate.
 - 32 " Variety of green carbonate.
 - 33 " Striped malachite.
 - 34 " Blue carbonate.
 - 35 " Silicate with carbonate.
 - 36 " Variety of No. 35.
 - 37 " Silicate of copper and iron, with marine salt.
 - 38 " Pure Silicate.
 - 39 " Variety of Deutoxide.
 - 40 " " "
 - 41 " " "
 - 42 " " "
 - 43 " " " mixture.
 - 44 " Amorphous deutoxide with peroxide of iron.
 - 45 " " " "
 - 46 " " " "
 - 47 " Variety of No. 43.
 - 48 " Indigo color, corvelina.

- Case No. 3.
- 49 Canza Minerals, Variety of covelina,
 - 50 " Sulphuret of copper.
 - 51 " Variety of oxides of iron and copper.
 - 52 " " " "
 - 53 " Variety of sulphuret of copper.
 - 54 " Amorphous mixture of copper minerals.
 - 55 " " " of silicate of iron with deutoxide of copper.
 - 56 Canza Minerals Amorphous rock charged with pyrites of iron and copper salts.
 - 57 Canza Minerals, Variety of No. 51.
 - 58 " " " " " "
 - 59 " " " " No. 54.
 - 60 " " " " " "
 - 61 " " " " iron oligist charged with deutoxide of copper.
 - 62 Canza Minerals, Variety of No. 54.
 - 63 " " " " of No. 55.

- Case No. 4.
- 64 Canza Minerals, Ferruginous quartz with dentoxide of copper.
 - 65 " " Variety of Phillipsite.
 - 66 " " " " pigeon breast.
 - 67 " " " " Pyrites of copper.
 - 68 Mineral of Ica, Amorphous Mixture of copper, silver grey, silver 0,0016.
 - 69 Pilcos Estate—Metallic copper with copperish sand.
 - 70 Pilcos Mineral—Amorphous mixture of protoxide and deutoxide of copper.
 - 71 Pisco Mineral, Amorphous Mixture of sand with carbonate of copper.
 - 72 Mixture of sand with oxides of copper, from near Huancho.
 - 73 Coris mineral greyish copper passing to blue carbonate.
 - 74 " " mixture of sulphate of copper with sulphate of iron.
 - 75 Arma " greyish silver copper.
 - 76 Variety of No. 75.
 - 77 Mineral of Huamantango—silver oxides of copper.
 - 78 Mineral of Piura—greyish silver copper.
 - 79 Variety of No. 78.
 - 80 " " " "
 - 81 " " " "
 - 82 Mineral of Lircay, greyish copper very rich in silver.
 - 83 Mineral of Patara—greyish antimony copper, silver 0035.
 - 84 " " " " silver 0,0056.
 - 85 " " " Variety of No. 83, silver 0,013.
 - 86 Double sulphuret of antimony and copper, silver 0,006.
 - 87 Pyrites of copper from Huamantanga.

- Case No. 5.
- 88 Conglomerate with vermilion from Huancavelica.
 - 89 Sand concrete with vermilion from Huancavelica.
 - 90 Black sand concrete with black sulphuret of mercury.
 - 91 Variety of No. 90.
 - 92 Sand with ochre and vermilion from Chonta.
 - 93 Residuum from the quicksilver furnaces from which the rewashd mercury is extracted.
The vermilion minerals are still abundant in Huancavelica, but it does not pay to work them owing to the imperfect method employed. No. 93 is another proof of the want of capacity and intelligence, by this method the calomel is lost and the metallic mercury is collected.
 - 94 Sulphuret of lead or galena large facets from Huallay,
 - 95 " " " variety with silver like No. 94.
 - 96 Galena half facets, with silver from railroad near Oroya.
 - 97 Galena, steel grain from St. Luis, no silver.
 - 98 Galena with antimony, large facets from negro mine of Hualgayoc—silver, 0,006.
 - 99 Galena with greyish copper, large facets Chadamonte mine of Hualgayoc silver, 0,006.
 - 100 Galena, large facets, with silver from Guitchos.
 - 101 Galena, with blende of the pampas.
 - 102 Galena amorphous, with silver from Huallay.
 - 103 Galena with greyish copper, very rich in silver from the Biscayana.
 - 104 Galena with silver—mineral from Chilete.
 - 105 Variety of Galena 104.
 - 106 Sulphate of lead, Sta Rosa de Chilete mine, silver 0,004.
 - 107 } Variety of Sulphate of lead from the great mineral deposits of
 - 108 } Chilete, all are rich in silver.
 - 109 }
 - 110 }
 - 111 Variety of Nos. 107, 108, 109, 110.

- Case No. 6. 112 Antimonated stibnite of oxide from antimony of Charamonte. Department of Cajamarca.
- 113 Boracite triple sulphuret of silver antimony and copper.
- 114 Striped sulphurate of antimony from Causal.
- 115 Metallic arsenic from near Tacna.
- 116 Realgar red sulphuret of arsenic. Industrial product.
- 117 Realgar in the clay from near Taully.
- 118 Sulphuret of manganese from Huallay.
- 119 Diallogite or carbonite of manganese from Huallay.
- 120 Arsenite, sulphuret of nickel from Coris.
- 121 Smithsonite of lead or carbonate of zinc with lead from Chilete.
- 122 Blende of sulphuret of zinc from Colquibila.
- 123 " " " " " Huallay.
- 124 Sulphuret of Molybdenum from Ancachs.
- 125 }
- 126 } Oligistic iron from the Pasco Mountain.
- 127 }
- 128 }
- 129 } Variety of No. 127.
- 130 }
- 131 } Variety of peroxide of iron from Huallay.
- 132 }
- 133 Arsenite, sulphuret of iron from Colquibilca.
- 134 Arsenite of iron from Colcabamba.
- 135 Persulphurate, amorphous, of iron from the Pasco mountain.
- 136 Variety of 135.

- Case No. 7. 137 Freibergita Sulphuret of Antimony, copper, silver and iron with lime or pyrites or sulphurate of copper and iron in a quartz rock, silver 0,046. Posos Ricos mine, province of Huaylas 178 marks to the ton.
- 138 Galena of silver or sulphuret of lead with silver, Tetrahedrite sulphuret of copper and antimony on a quartz gangue with carbonate of manganese—silver 0,0043 or 17 spanish marks to the ton, mine of Sta. Isabel, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 139 Argentiferous Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver. Blende, sulphuret of zinc in a quartz gangue. Silver 0,0026 or 10 Spanish marks to the ton, mine of San Andres, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 140 Antimonial Galena of silver, or sulphuret of lead with antimony and silver with quartz bed, silver 0,002 or 8 Spanish marks to the ton, mine of San Gregorio, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 141 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver and blende or sulphuret of zinc and Smithsonite carbonate of zinc—silver 0,005 or 20 marks to the ton, mine Santiago Rodriguez, district of Macate, Province Huaylas.
- 142 Silvery Galena or sulphurate of lead with silver Tetrahedrite or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver Huascolite or Sulphuret of lead and zinc, blende or sulphuret of zinc. Diallogite or carbonate of manganese—silver 0,005 or twenty marks to the ton, El Balcon mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 143 Mispickel or arsenical sulphuric iron, with silver Boulangerita, sulphuret of lead and antimony with silver—Silver 0,00830 or 33 marks to the ton, Coricocha mine, district of Macate province of Huaylas.
- 144 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver and limonite, peroxide of iron, hydratated with quartz rock.
- 145 Silvery Antimonial Galena with carbonate of lead, sulphate of lead, limonite or peroxide of hydratated iron—silver 0,0041 or 16 marks to the ton. St. Antonio mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 146 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead, blende or sulphuret of zinc, double sulphuret of zinc and lead, carbonate of iron—silver 0,0043 or 17 marksto the ton. Protectora mine, district of Macate, Province of Huaylas.
- 147 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver Pyrites or sulphuret of iron. Silver 0,0013 or 5 marks to the ton, mountain of Jaucani, district of Asillo, province of Arangaro, Department of Piura.

- Case No. 7. 148 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead and silver, sulphuret of copper and iron blende or sulphuret of zinc, carbonate of lead or white lead sulphate of lead or Anglesite, limonite or peroxide of hydrotated iron, azurite or blue carbonate of copper. silver, 0,001 or 4 marks to the ton, Hualgayo mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylos.
- 149 Silvery Galena, sulphuret of lead with silver, sulphuret of zinc with iron, Pyrites, sulphurate of iron—Silver 0,001 or 4 marks to the ton, Descubridora mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 150 Silvery Galena, sulphuret of lead with silver—silver 0,001 or 4 marks per ton. San Pedro mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 151 Silvery Boulangerita sulphuret of lead and antimony with silver—silver 0,0023, or 9 marks to the ton, San Gregorio mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- Case No. 8. 153 Silvery Galena, sulphuret of lead with silver, pyrites and sulphuret of iron, blende or sulphuret of zinc, carbonate of lime—Silver 0,001 or 4 marks to the ton. El Portento mine, district of Macate province of Huaylas.
- 154 Tetrahedrite of silver or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver. Galena or sulphuret of lead, blende or sulphuret of zinc—silver, 0,0038 or 35 marks to the ton, Mataburros mine, district of Macate province of Huaylas.
- 155 Silvery Galena, or sulphuret of lead with silver—silver 0,001 or 4 marks to the ton, San Geronimo mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 156 Silvery Antimonial Galena, or sulphuret of lead with antimony and silver—silver 0,0036 or 15 marks to the ton.
- 157 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver, huascolite sulphuret of zinc and lead, pyrites sulpheret of iron—silver 0,0021 or 8½ marks, to the ton. Tesorera mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 158 Silvery Bulangerita, sulphuret of lead and antimony with silver pyrites or sulphuret of iron—silver 0,0041 or 16½ marks to the ton, Saint Cipriano mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 159 Multiple Sulphuret of lead, antimony, zinc and iron—silver 0,0016 or 6½ marks to the ton, Asuncion mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 160 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of silver and lead Anglesite or sulphate or lead—silver 0,009 or 36 marks to the ton. St, Domingo mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 161 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver, tetrahedrite with silver, sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver, blende or sulphuret of zinc, dialogite, carbonate of manganese—silver 0,009 or 36 marks to the ton. San Juan mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 162 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver—Antimonite of earth lead with limonite or peroxide of hydrotated iron—silver 0,001 or 4 marks to the ton. Huaylina mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 164 White lead or carbonate of lead, anglesite or sulphate of lead, galena with limonite—silver 0,0006 or 3 marks to the ton, on the surface of the St. Domingo mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 165 Silvery Galena, or sulphuret of lead with silver, blende or sulphuret of zinc, pyrites or sulphuret of iron—silver 0,0028 or 11 marks to ton. San Patricio mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 166 Antimonial Galena with silver with pyrites or iron—silver 0,0036 or 12 marks to the ton Animas de Chanca mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
- 167 Silvery huascolite or sulphuret of zinc and lead with silver, dialogite carbonate of manganese—silver 0,002 or 8 marks to the ton, Milagro mine, district of Iauli, province of Tarina.
- 168 Earthy Antimoniate of lead, iron and silver with signs of copper—silver 0,0133 or 44 marks to the ton, Cerro de Pumahuim mine, province of Cajatainbo.

- Case No. 9.
- 169 Tetrahedrite with silver sulphurate of copper and antimony with silver, galena or sulphuret of lead, pyrites or sulphuret of iron with oxides of iron and manganese—silver 0.0046 or 16 marks to the ton, Cañon de Viento mine, Anticona mountain, district of Tauli, province of Tarma.
 - 170 Oxides of iron with manganese, silver and antimony and sulphate of lead—silver 0.004 or 16 marks to the ton, Balconcillo mine, Anticona Mountain, district of Tauli, province of Tarma.
 - 171 Galena with large facets or sulphures of lead—silvery boracite or sulphuret of copper, lead and antimony with silver. Silver 0.0048 or 19 marks to the ton, Poderosa Mine, Patara Mine, district of Macate province of Huaylas.
 - 172 Galena or sulphuret of lead with boracite or sulphuret of copper, lead and antimony with silver—silver 0.003 or 12 marks to the ton, Men esterosa mine, Patara mountain, district of Macate province of Huaylas.
 - 173 Silvery Panabase, or sulphuret of copper, antimony and arsenic with silver, blende or sulphuret of zinc pyrites—silver 0.001 or 4 marks to the ton—copper 35 per cent. Señor de la Carcel mine, Cajoncillo mountain, District of Tanly, province of Tarapaca.
 - 174 Silvery Panabase or sulphuret of copper, antimony and arsenic with silver in a quartz gangue—silver 0.0012 or 4 marks to the ton, St. Gertrudis mine, Cajoncillo mountain, district of Tanly, province of Tarma.
 - 175 Tetrahedrite of silver, or sulphuret of copper and antimony, with silver and blende or sulphuret of zinc in the quartz with silicate of manganese—silver 0.028 or 112 marks to the ton, San Antonio mine, new Potosi mountain, district of Tauli, province of Tarma.
 - 176 Antimonial Galena, silvery of a scaly and fibrous construction—silver 0.0015 or 6 marks to the ton, Cuatro Amigos mine, Quimibalet mountain, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
 - 177 Energita or sulphuret of copper and arsenic, pyrites or sulphuret of iron and quartz, yield of copper 25 and 30 per cent—San Francisco mine, San Francisco mountain district of Tauli, province of Tarma.
 - 178 Galena with antimony and silver of a scaly structure or sulphuret of lead with antimony and silver—silver 0.0015 or 6 marks to the ton, St. Andres mine, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
 - 179 Pirargirite Sulphuret of silver and antimony (Rosclair) disseminated in a blende of iron with pyrites—silver 0.002 or 8 marks to the ton, Carahuacre mine, Carahuacre mountain, district of Tauli, province of Tarma.
 - 180 Tetrahedrite of silver, or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver, galena or sulphuret of lead, pyrites or sulphuret of iron with quartz Riosin—silver 0.08, or 32 marks to the ton, San Pablo mine Tayopchanan mine, near Moroeocha, district of Tauli, province of Tarma.
 - 181 Oxide of iron and manganese with earthy antimoniate of lead, silver and copper—silver 0.012 or 48 marks to the ton, "Saint Rafael mine, Antigua mountain, district of Tauli, province of Tarma.
 - 182 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver, blende or sulphuret of zinc, silvery Boracite or sulphuret of copper, lead and silver—silver 0.0048 or 19 marks to the ton—Llorona mine, Patara mountain, district of Macate, province of Huaylas.
 - 183 Silvery Boracite or sulphuret of copper, lead and antimony with silver, blende or sulphuret of zinc on a quartz rock—silver 0.005 or 20 marks to the ton—Calahuacta mine, Sullac mountain, district of San Mateo, province of Huarochiri.

- Case No. 10. 184 Blende or sulphuret of zinc, galena or sulphuret of lead, pyrites or sulphuret of iron, grey silverish copper distributed in the gangue—silver 0, 0012 or 5 marks to the ton, Milagro mine, Antapucro mine, district of San Mateo, province of Huarochiri.
- 185 Tetrahedrite with silver, sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver and Pyrites or Sulphurets of iron in the quartz. Silver 0.0082 or 32 marks to the ton. Purisima mine, new Potosi mountain, District of Potosi, Province of Tarma.
- 186 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver, mixed with tetrahedrite of silver or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver granular Pyrites in parallel stripes or bands. Silver 0.007 or 23 marks to the ton. Inmortales mine, at a depth of one hundred yards, Parac estate, Province of Huarochiri.
- 187 Antimoniate of copper silver and lead or oxide of manganese hydrated with quartz. Silver 0.0035 or 115 marks to the ton. San Antonio mountains, new Potosi mountain, Morococha estate, district of Yaulu, province of Tarma.
- 188 Silvery panabase or sulphuret of copper, antimony, arsenic with silvery chalcedony or sulphuret of copper, iron Barytum or sulphate of barita. Silver 0.0048 or 15 tons tons to the mark, Santiago mine District of Yaulu, Province of Huarochiri
- 189 Blende or Sulphuret of zinc with Galena of silver and antimony. Sulphuret of lead with silver and antimony. Silver 0.006 or 1.9 marks to the ton. Milagro mine, District of Yaulu, Province of Tarma.
- 190 Granular silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver. Silver 0.002 or 8 marks to the ton. Mineral of Chocohoni, District and Province of Lampa.
- 191 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver. Silver 0.002 or 22 marks to the ton. Bicharayoc mine. Province of Tarma.
- 192 Silvery Galena, sulphuret of lead with silver. Tetrahedrite silvery, sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver and Blende or sulphuret of zinc with quartz gangue with pyrite. Variable silver 0.0169 or 676 marks to the ton. Mercedes mine, Parac estate, Province of Huarochiri.
- 193 Tetrahedrite silvery—sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver. Blende or sulphuret of zinc and pyrites or sulphuret of iron with quartz.
- 194 Silvery panabase or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver—Blende or sulphuret of zinc with quartz—silver 0.001 or 1 mark to the ton. Ayocairo mine from Cachayoc, district of San Mateo Province of Huarochiri.
- 195 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver—White lead or carbonate of lead—Anglesite or sulphate of lead. Limonite or peroxide of hydrated iron. Silver 0.0009 or 1 mark to the ton—"Señor de la Carcel mine", cuncupata hill, district of Yaulu, Province of Tarma.
- 196 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver—Tetrahedrite silvery, or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver, Pyrites and sulphate of iron with quartz gangue—Silver 0.007 or 28 marks to the ton. "28 de Julio" mine, Parac estate, Province of Huarochiri.
- 197 Silvery Boracite, sulphuret of copper, lead and antimony with silver. Blende or sulphuret of zinc—Silver 0.003 or 4 marks to the ton—Carlo Francisco mine, Sullac mountain, district of San Mateo, Province of Huarochiri.
- 198 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver. tetrahedrite silvery, or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver—silver 0.0065 or 66 marks to the ton, Afortnada mine, Parac estate, Province of Huarochiri.
- 199 Tetrahedrite silvery or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver—pyrites or sulphuret of iron—silver 0.0043 or 17 marks to the ton, Acasupe mountain, district and province of Lampa.
- 200 Galena or Sulphuret of lead, with Tetrahedrite silvery, or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver and pyrites or sulphuret of iron in a quartz bed of oxide of iron—Silver 0.0036 or 14, 4 marks to the ton.
- Case No. 11. 201 Galena or sulphuret of lead, Blende or sulphuret of zinc and Boracite silvery, or sulphuret of copper lead and antimony with silver in a quartz bed—silver 0.0042 or 50, 4 marks to the ton, St. Andres mine, Yrca mountain, district of San Mateo, Province of Huarochiri.

- Case No. 11. 202 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver, blende or sulphuret of zinc—silver 0,0014 or 19, 2 marks to the ton, San Francisco mine, Alpamina mountain, distaict of Yanly, province of Tarma.
- 203 Bleimerita or antimoniate of limonated lead, anglesite or sulphate of lead, white lead or carbonate of lead with signs of galena or sulphuret of lead and stains of Malachite or green carbonate of copper or *Azurite* or blue carbonate of copper in a quartz gangue—silver 0,003 or 12 marks to the ton, San Antonio mine Toldojirca mine, district of Tauly, province of Tarma.
- 204 Silvery Granular Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver, pyrites or sulphuret of iron—silver 0,001 or 4 marks to the ton, Azillo district, province of Azangaro.
- 205 Boracite silvery, or sulphuret of copper, lead and antimony with silver and pyrites on a quartz rock—silver 0,003 or 12 marks to the ton, Visco mine, Rupache mountain, district of San Matco, province of Huarochiri.
- 206 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with signs of grey silvery copper with quartz gangue and pyrites—silver 0,004 or 16 marks to the ton, San Jose mine, (250 yards depth). Colquipallana mountain, Parac estate, province of Huamalties.
- 207 Antimonial Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with antimony and silver, white lead (cerusa) in small chrystals with carbonate of lead chrystalized—silver 0,003 or 12 marks to the ton, Paquita mine, Chanpacunco mountain, Parac estate, province of Huarochiri.
- 208 Silvery Antimonial Galena or sulphuret of lead with antimony and silver, Anglesite or sulphate of lead, Bleincerita or Antimoniate of lead—silver 0 013 or 52 marks to the ton. San Antonio mine, district of Tauly, province of Tarma.
- 209 Silvery Galena, sulphuret of lead with silver, blende or sulphuret of zinc, Tretrahedrite silvery, or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver—silver 0,0055 or 22 marks to the ton, Sacoban mine. 450 yard deep, Parac Estate, province of Huarochire.
- 210 Antimonial Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with antimony and silver—silver 0,0012 or 4 marks per ton, Victoria mine, New Potosi hill, district of Tauly, province of Tarma,
- 211 Silvery Galena or Sulphuret of lead with silver—silvery boracite or sulphuret of lead with silver, white lead (cerusa) or carbonate of lead, anglesite or sulphate of lead, malachite or carbonate of copper azurite or blue carbonate of copper, limonite or peroxide of hidrotated iron—silver 0,0015 or 6 marks to the ton, Conchupata mountain, district of San Matco, province of Huarohiri.
- 212 Boracite Silvery, or sulphuret of copper lead and antimony with silver, galena or sulphuret of lead, blende or sulphuret of zinc, white lead (cerusa) carbonate of lead, malachite or green carbonate of copper-azurite, or blue carbonate of copper—silver 0,0053 or 26 marcs to the ton, Descubridora mline, Chuquichucha mountain, district of San Matco, province of Huarochiri.
- 213 Silvery Boracite or sulphuret of lead, copper, and antimony with silver, oxide of manganese and quartz—silver 0,0032 or 12 marks to the ton, Tirca mine, Tirca mountain, district of San Mateo, province of Huarochiri.
- 214 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver accompanied with a quartz bed with Pyrites—silver 0,002 or 8 marks to the ton, Esperanza mine, 500 yards deep, Parac estate, province of Huarochiri.
- 215 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver, Tretrahedrite silvery or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver, blende or sulphuret of zinc with quartz bed—silver 0,007 or 28 marks to the ton—San Antonio mine, 230 yards deep, Parac estate, province of Huarochiri.
- 216 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver, tretrahedite silvery, or sulphuret of copper and antimony with silver, pyrites or sulphuret of iron and quartz—silver 0,016 or 64 marks to the ton, San Rafael mine, Parac estate, district of San Mateo, province of Huarochiri.
- 217 Silvery Galena or sulphuret of lead with silver. Pyrites or sulphurate of iron. Silver 0,003 or 12 maaks th the ton—Amalia mine, Pabellon mountain, district of San Mateo, Province of Huarochiri.

Note: The specimens from No. 137 to 217, have been clasified by Mr. Antonio Raimondi, Chemist to the Government, and are specimens from mines in proximity to the rail roads, so that they show mineral riches, that are easily exported.

Case No. 12.	218	}	Variety of marble from the surroundings of Lima.
	219		
	220		
	221		
	222		
	223	}	Carbonate of Lime from Pallanchayra.
	224		
	225		
	226	}	Lithographing stone from Ancon,
	227		
	228		
	229		
	230	}	Hydraulic carbonate of Lime.
	231		
	232	}	Rock from the Island of St. Lorenzo containing 10% of marine salt and almodavo which washed, pulverized make fire proof bricks.
	233		
	234	}	Brick made out of No. 230 having stood fire at a forge for half an hour.
	235		
	236	}	Sulphate of Lime or raw chalk from Pisco.
	237		
	238	}	Figure in sulphate of raw lime, sculptured by the Indians of the vicinity of Ayacucho, without other tools than old knives and nails. These born artists only work after a model, such as a painting or other designs of larger size.
	239		
	240	}	Sulphate of lime from Huamantanga.
	241		
	242	}	Sulphur in the rough from Payta, composed of 75 snlphur 25 sand.
	243		
	244	}	Lapis lazuli from the vicinity of Ayacucho.
	245		
	246	}	Rock Crystal, crystalized from the vicinity of Lima.
	247		
	248	}	Rock Crystal variety from the department of Lima.
	249		
	250	}	Amianthus from Huanuco.
	251		

Case No. 13.	240	Province of Tarapaca,			
		Water,	2	400.	
		Azotite of soda,	66	500.	
		Salts no value,	30	170.	
		Yodine	30	926,	100,000.
	241	Province of Tarapaca, San Pablo estate.			
		Water,	2	800.	
		Axotite of soda,	56	500.	
		Salts no value,	40	655.	
		Yodine,	45.	100,000.	
	242	Province of Tarapaca, office of San Pablo.			
		Water,	3		
		Azotite of soda,	62	400.	
		Salts no value,	34	515.	
		Yodine,	85	100,000.	
	243	Province of Tarapaca, St. Isabel estate.			
		Water,	3	300.	
		Azotite of soda,	64	400.	
		Salts no value,	31	977.	
		Yodine,	323.	100,000.	
	244	Province of Tarapaca, San Beatriz estate.			
		Water,	3	500.	
		Azotite of soda,	63	170.	
		Salts no value,	34	252.	
		Yodine,	78,	100,000.	
	245	Province of Tarapaca, San Pablo estate.			
		Weter,	3	000.	
		Azotate of soda,	62	406	
		Salt no value,	34	515.	
		Yodine,	85,	100,000.	
	246	Province of Tarapaca, estate of Messrs Garcia.			
		Salts no value and water,	21	019.	
		Chlorure of potash,	3	026.	
		Marine salt,	62	025.	
		Azotite of soda,	13	030.	100,000.
	247	Province of Tarapaca, St. Blanca estate.			
		Water,	1	200.	
		Marine salt,	25	030.	
		Sulphate of soda,	15	100.	
		Azotite of soda,	48	670,	100,000.
	248	Oxalite of Amonia, from the Island of Guanape a very rare substance.			

Case No. 13.	249	Sulphate of fibrous Alminite from Tarapaca.		
	250	Amourphous crystalization of the chlorate of sodium from the province of Tarapaca.		
	251	Chlorate of sodium with blueish clay from the left bank of the Uramarca river, department of Amazon.		
	252	Chlorate of sodium pure, from the right bank of the Uramarca river, department of the Amazon.		
	253	Clay charged with chlorate of calcium from the Saran estate, near Chincha.		
	254	Carbonate of amanisco from Guaniape.		
	255	Stercorate or phosphate of soda and amonia from the Guaniape Island.		
	256	Yodine in its rough state, taken from the manufacture of saltpetre.		
	257	Refined Yodine from 256.		
	258	Azotite of soda, 95% and 4% water.		
	259	Azotite of Potash by double decomposition of the Azotite and water.		

Case No. 14.	260	Borate of lime from the province of Tarapaca.		
	261	Sulphate of borate of the province of Huarochiri.		
	262	Salt of the province of Tarapaca.		
		Sulphate of Lime	68	
		Sulphate of soda	46. 86	
		Sulphate of magnesia	57	
		Water	51. 88	100,000
	263	Grammite in copper quartz from Huancavelica		
	264	Aragonite with strontianite from Cuzco.		
	265	Petroleum from Negritos, Department of Piura as taken from the wells. Density 0,850.		
	266	First product of the destillation of the petroleum from Negritos. Ether. Density 0,620.		
	267	Second product, lamp oil. Density 0,750.		
	268	Third product—Lubricating oil. Density, 0,900.		
	269	Tar used for varnishing the rum jars.		
	269	Turf of Moquegua.		
		Water	12	
		Gas	06. 40	
		Coal	10	
		Ashes	71 60	100,000
	270	Turf of Moquegua		
		Water	20	
		Gas	32	
		Coal	34	
		Ashes	14	100,000
	271	Turf of Arequipa called Galeta.		
		Gas	64	
		Coal	18	
		Ashes	17	
		Waste	1	100,000
	272	Asphaltum from Negritos.		
		Sand	75	
		Petroleum	25	100,000
	273	Bitumen from near Chuculpalca, Province of Jauja,		
	274	Coal from Huallay.		
		Coal	40	
		Gas	48	
		Ashes	12	100,000
	275	Anthracite from Huayias.		
		Volatile substances	8.	
		Ferruginous Ashes	4. 50	
		Coal	87. 50	
		Sulphur, nothing		100,000
	276	Mine coal from Carhuacayaca, province of Pasco.		
	277	Boghead from the Pasco Mountain.		
		Gas	60	
		Ashes	40	100,000

LIMA, 10th February, 1876.
(Signed)

ELECTOR DAVELSUIS.

VARIETY OF WOODS OF PERU.

Case No. 15	1	Spotted Bark from Huanta.
	2	Walnut from Tumbes.
	3	Oak from Tumbes.
	4	Pachira from Huanta.
	5	Yellow Bark from La Mar.
	6	Red Bark from Huanta.
	7	Cedar from Tumbes.
	8	"Quilla nueva" from Cochapoyas.
	9	Wood from Tumbes.
	10	Pine from Tumbes.
	11	Steelwood from Huanta.
	12	Chonto from Huanta.
	13	Bazas from Chanchapoyas.
	14	Mahogany from Tumbes.
	15	Red Cedar from Tumbes.
	16	Morrero from Chachapoyas.
	17	Hualtaco from Tumbes.
	18	Cedat of two colors from Huanta.
	19	Tacaranda from La Mar.
	20	Holy Wood from Tumbes.
	21	"Negro" from Chapapoyas.
	22	Cocobolo from Chachapoyas
	23	Vandor from La Mar.
	24	Quinilla from Huanta.
	25	Cedar from Huanta.
	26	White Cedar from La Mar.
	27	Sapota wood from Tumbes.
	28	Yellow wood from Tumbes.
	29	Zanguero or rose colored wood from Huanta,
	30	Storax from La Mar.
	30½	Charan from Tumbes.
	31	Spotted back from Tumbes.
	32	Huapalo from Tumbes.
	33	Perfumed Balsam from Tumbes.
	34	"Quillo cueto" from Chachapoyas.
	35	Puescoscapi from Chachapoyas.
	36	Hoque from La Mar.
	37	Yellow wood from Tumbes.
	38	Tihuis of iwo colors from La Mar.
	39	Tagua from Chachapoyas.

OTHER WOODS.

Case No. 16.	40	Moca.
	41	Sweet Sapota.
	42	Yellow.
	43	Balsam.
	44	Cinnamon.
	45	Black wood.
	46	Huasango.
	47	Taneri.
	48	Olive.
	49	Chonta.
	50	Cow.
	51	Toycha.
	52	Moral
	53	Huaral.
	54	Guayacan.
	55	Ceca.
	56	Mata sarna.
	56	Achacaya.

A decorative border of repeating floral and vine motifs surrounds the text.

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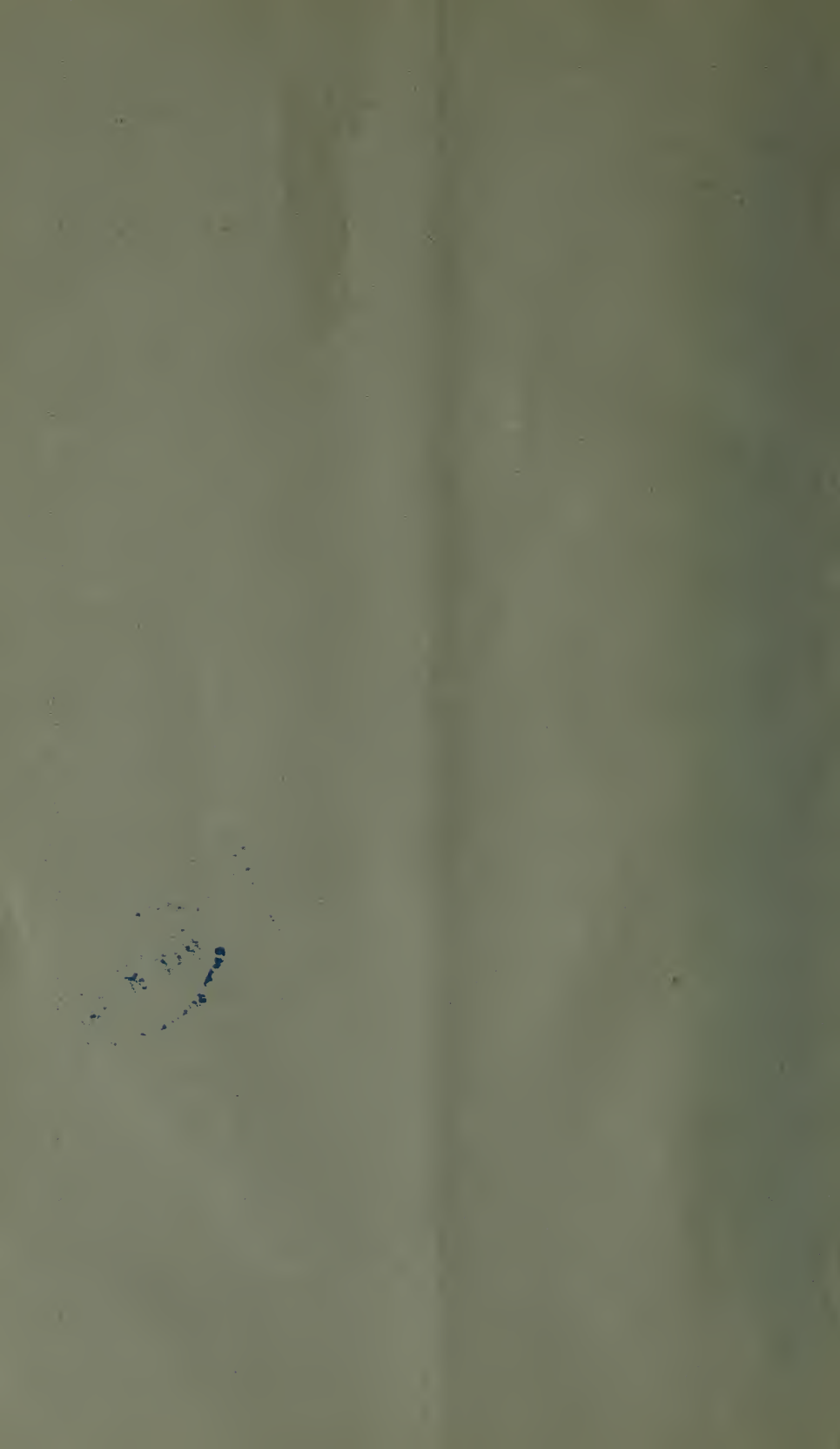
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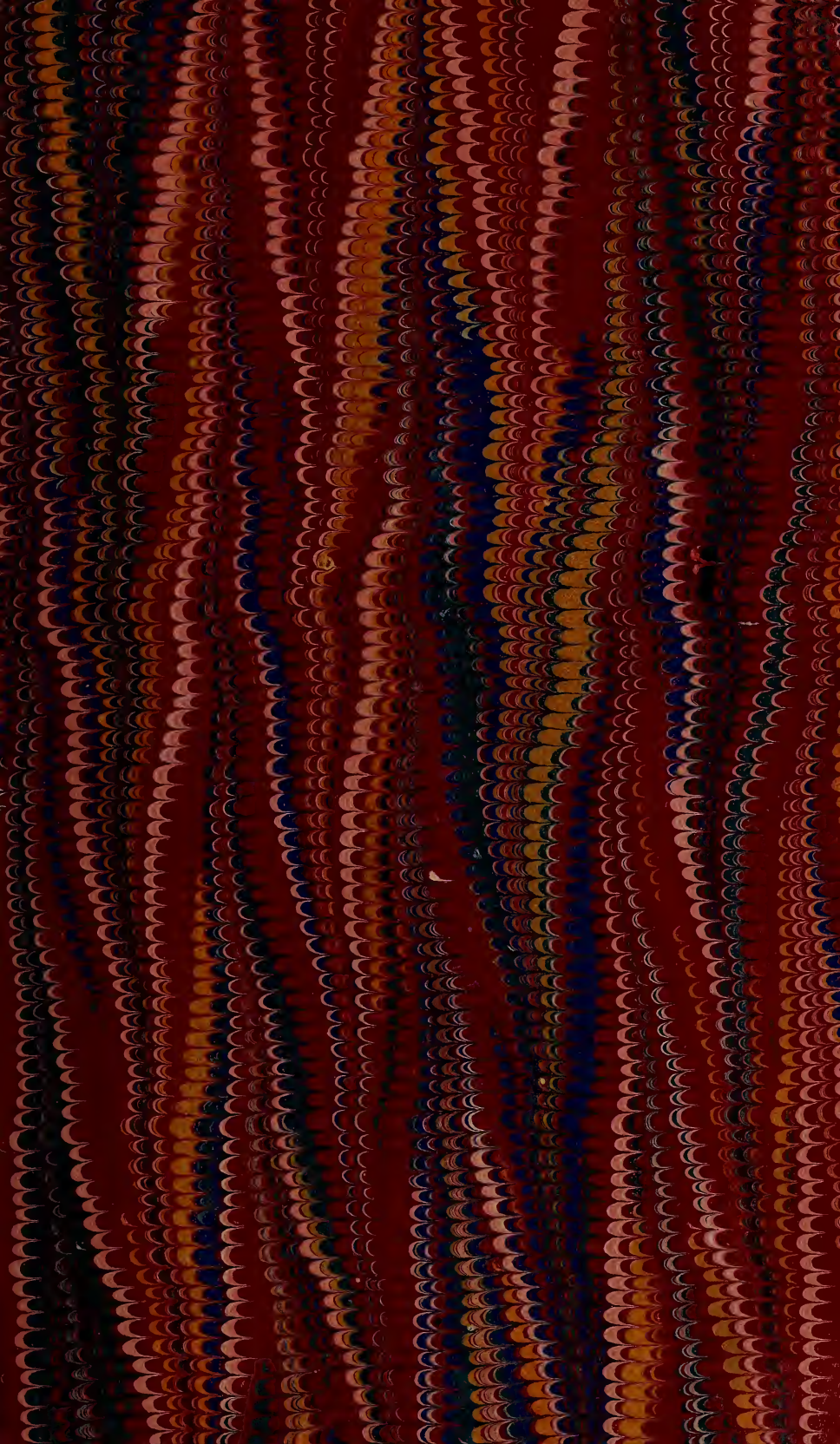
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